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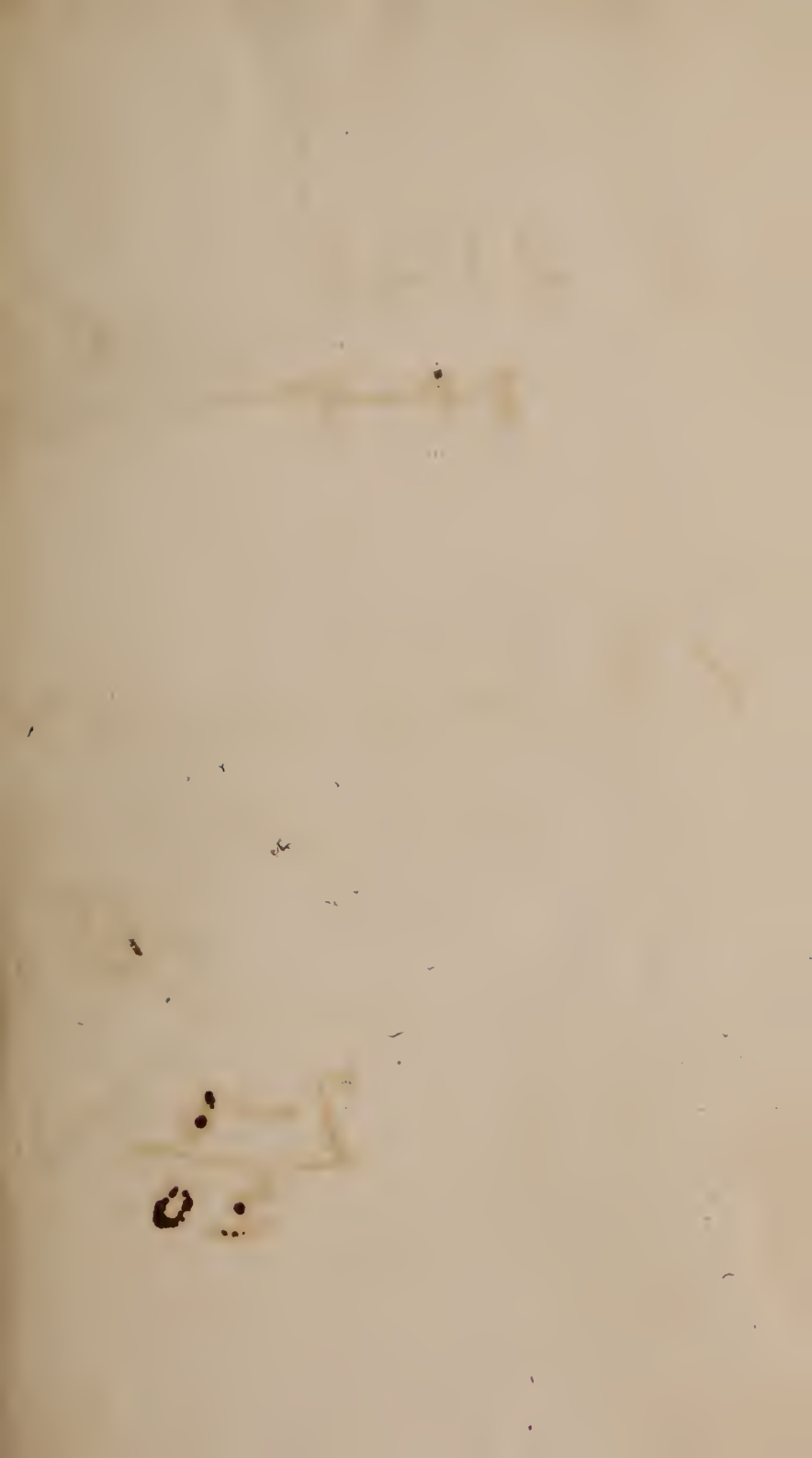
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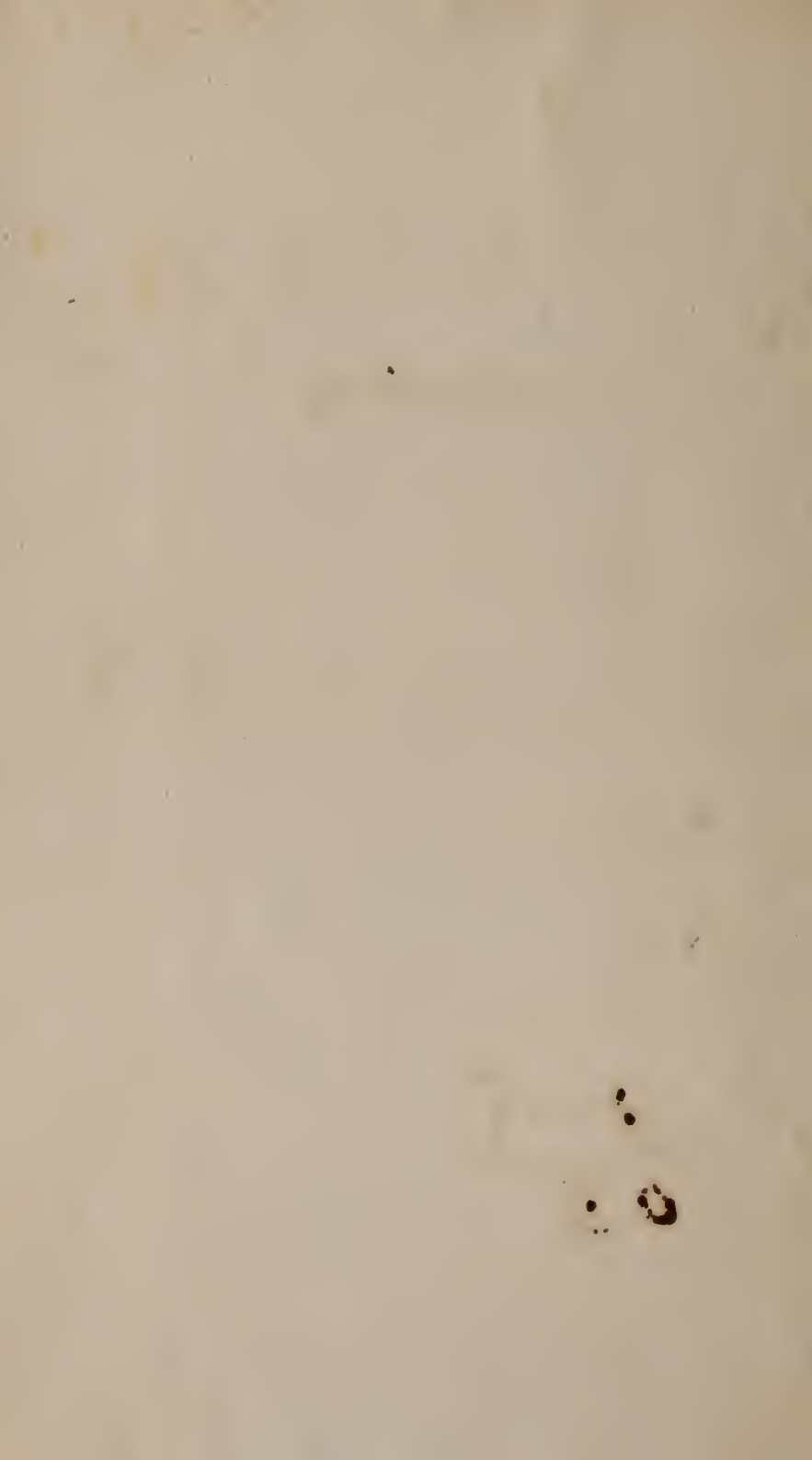
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THE

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AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

AND

COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN
COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON:

1839.

NOTICE.

To complete the volume to which this Index belongs, has been much desired, and has been in contemplation since the death of Mr. DUNN, the proprietor of the work at that time. But the unsettled state of the affairs of the deceased, and the slow process since in collecting the money due his estate, rendered it impossible to do so before this. It is hoped, however, that the volume being now complete, no further obstacles will be in the way of speedy collections, and that the orphan children of Mr. DUNN will thus be opportunely relieved.

To those persons especially who have been in the habit of preserving and having the Repository bound, for future reference, this title and index will be very acceptable, and of the greatest utility.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 4, 1841.

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THE
AFRICAN REPOSITORY,
AND
COLONIAL JOURNAL.

VOL. XV.]

JANUARY, 1839.

[No. 1.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

SINCE the re-organization of the American Colonization Society, at the last annual meeting, new arrangements have been made in relation to the African Repository. It will hereafter be published twice a month, in Nos. of 16 pages each, without a cover, at the price of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS a year, if paid in advance, and two dollars a year, if payment be delayed longer than six months.

While the pecuniary cost of the work is thus lessened, its pages will after this No. be enlarged and contain an increased amount of matter. The new arrangement is further recommended by the considerations that intelligence will reach subscribers more frequently than heretofore, and that the numbers will be subject to only newspaper postage.

The contents of the African Repository will be, as heretofore, information concerning the condition and prospects of the several Colonies, such proceedings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee at Washington as it may, from time to time, be deemed advisable to publish; proceedings at Colonization meetings in the United States; occasional essays on the subject of Colonization; intelligence which may be received relative to the geography, civil and natural history, manners, and customs of Africa, and to missionary operations on that continent and facts and documents relating to the slave trade, and to efforts for its suppression.

The extent of the information thus promised will make this work, what its title indicates, a *Repository* of information on its numerous subjects, which can at any time be referred to. Its proved utility in this respect is understood to be the reason which chiefly operated with the Board of Directors in retaining its octavo form, as being more suitable for preservation than a larger sheet. The new organization of the American Colonization Society must render it as interesting to all the local Societies which have concurred or may hereafter concur in that arrangement, as to the Parent Institution. It may be hoped, therefore, that they will furnish it with exact and regular intelligence of their proceedings, and further aid it by increasing its subscription list. The intelligent friends of the cause are respectfully invited to contribute to its pages.

The editorial department is under the control and supervision of the Executive Committee. Every effort will be made to render the work acceptable as the official organ of the Colonization cause; and to ensure its punctual publication and transmission. On the other hand, full reliance is placed on the punctuality of subscribers in paying for it, and on the zeal of Colonizationists in adding to the number of such subscribers.

NEW ORGANIZATION.

The friends of African Colonization will learn from the proceedings of the Parent Society at its last annual meeting, that a radical change has been effected in the oldest and the principal organ of the cause.—The separate efforts of auxiliary and independent Societies had for several years past produced a state of things which called loudly for measures for combining them into some general plan of operation, which should give full scope to the peculiar advantages of state action, and at the same time secure concert and harmony between themselves and other agents of the Colonizing principle. To devise such a plan was as difficult as it was necessary. That selected was, like the Constitution of the United States, the result of compromise and concession; and like that celebrated instrument, cannot be expected to be at once universally acceptable. But the parallel is, we trust, destined to be continued farther; and that the new Constitution of the Society will demonstrate by its practical benefits the wisdom of its adoption. A most encouraging augury of its future success is found in the unanimous determination of all who participated in it, to give it a cordial and zealous support.

The Board of Directors have taken prompt measures for rendering the plan productive in practice of all the advantages of which it was believed to be capable in theory. They have secured efficient operation at home, by placing the whole subject of domestic agencies under the direction of a gentleman believed to be every way qualified for the trust; they have appointed as Governor of the United Colonies a gentleman of high reputation, and experience, and who acquired, during a former official residence in Liberia, the confidence, respect and affection of those of whom he is now the chief magistrate; and the Board have farther taken measures for providing immediate supplies for the Colonies, for terminating the pernicious practice of drawing colonial drafts, by keeping the storehouse well provided; and for affording to the citizens the benefits of a local currency.

The movements of the Board, both in the United States and in Africa, have been guided by a principle of comprehensive and energetic economy; and require only a moderate measure of support from the American people to lead to results proportioned to the grandeur and benevolence of the scheme. Such support, we are not permitted to doubt, will be afforded. If every individual friendly to the object, will only exert in its favor a tithe of the zeal which a cherished personal interest would elicit from him, the time must soon arrive when Liberia will be a prosperous and a powerful nation, and public sentiment will radicate the principle of African Colonization into the permanent policy of the United States.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS

TO THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, AT ITS TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

IN meeting their constituents on this, the twenty-second anniversary of the American Colonization Society, the Managers regret that they are unable to announce an improvement Finances. in its financial condition. The general derangement in the pecuniary concerns of the country, which was noticed in their last Report, has continued to affect unfavorably the resources of all the benevolent Institutions; the increased virulence of Abolition hostility to Colonization has obstructed its progress at the North; and in the South, as indeed in every other portion of the Union, adequate exertion has been prevented by the want of Agents, though no proper means have been omitted to obtain them. These, and other causes, have reduced the receipts into the treasury, since the last annual meeting, much below those of several former years; and the effect has been proportionably embarrassing. The very existence of the Colony has from time to time made extraordinary efforts necessary on the part of the Managers. It is with peculiar pleasure that they are enabled to state, after a careful examination of the subject, that the colonial drafts which have been presented to them since the last annual meeting, appear to have been resorted to only through necessity, and are moderate in amount. In a few instances, the Treasurer has been obliged to suffer protests of drafts for non-payment, but in general, payments have been punctually made. The amount remaining, at the last annual meeting, of the old debt, could not be reduced during the past year; nor could the annual instalments on the loan stock be, in every case, promptly met. But though great financial difficulty has existed, the Colony has been kept up; and this during a period of general pecuniary distress in the country, and of consequent diminution of the resources of the Society.

Legacies. In their 20th annual Report the Managers communicated the general provisions of the will of the late Capt. James Ross, of the state of Mississippi, by which the privilege was given to his slaves, about 170 in number, of emigrating, after the death of his daughter, Mrs. Reed, to Liberia, with means out of his estate sufficient for their comfortable settlement. That excellent lady, after manifesting the strongest desire to anticipate during her life the fulfilment of her father's wishes, died in September last. By her will she has liberated her slaves, 120 in number, on the condition of removal to Liberia; and has bequeathed a valuable estate, real and personal, to the Mississippi Colonization Society. The death of Mrs. Reed devolved on the Managers of the Parent Society the duty of securing the benefits designed for it by Capt. Ross's will; a duty, in performing which the initiatory steps were promptly taken.

The legacy from the Rev. Jonathan Pomeroy, deceased, of West

Springfield, in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, the receipt of which was mentioned in the last Report, amounted to \$1000. The testator, after bequeathing several other specific legacies, directs that the residuum of his estate should, in a given contingency, which has since occurred, be divided equally between the American Colonization Society, and three other specified Institutions. The residuary share of each will, it is expected, amount to \$5,000. The legacy of \$500 bequeathed by the Rev. John Brich of Illinois, who died in the spring of 1837, will, there is reason to expect, be paid within two years. A legacy of \$250, from the late Colonel Benjamin Tallmudge of Connecticut, and one of \$1000 from the late Walter Herron of Norfolk, in Virginia, will probably be both paid at an early period.

On the subject of emigration to the Colony, the policy of the Managers for the last four years has, Expeditions. they are gratified in believing, been approved by their constituents generally, and by the considerate friends of Colonization, whatever regret may have been caused by the circumstances in which that policy originated. While the financial embarrassments of the institution should continue, it was the obvious dictate of prudence as well as justice to avoid augmenting them by expeditions to the Colony at the expense of the Treasury; and to apply the current income, except in cases of donations for specified objects, to the reduction of the debt, the procurement of such supplies as the occasional necessities of the Colony might require, and to the great work of improving its condition. In conformity with these principles, but few emigrants have been sent out since the year 1834, besides those for whose transfer and settlement special provision had been made. In all such instances no avoidable delay was permitted in the accomplishment of their wishes.

The principles just referred to were enforced during the last year by circumstances which scarcely left the Managers an option on the subject. Accordingly no emigrants have been sent to Liberia during the past year by the Parent Society. In their last Report the Managers stated that the Ship Emperor, Capt. Keeler, had been employed to convey to the Colony, fifty-nine manumitted slaves of Mr. John Smith, of Sussex County in Virginia, and thirty-one of the Rev. John Stockdell, of Madison County, in the same State. On the 12th of January last, those and a few other emigrants, being in the whole 96, were landed in good health at Monrovia. Eighty-three were located at Millsburg and thirteen at Caldwell, and their lands were promptly assigned to them. Mr. Smith's will directed that, after his wife's death, his slaves and their increase should be emancipated and sent to Liberia, with a supply of clothing and one year's provision, exclusive of the cost of their maintenance during the voyage, and that the expenses of their transfer and settlement should be defrayed out of his estate. The directions of Mr. Stockdell's will, as to the expenses of transfer and settlement, were similar; except that the provision for supporting his people after their arrival at the Colony, was limited to six months. These generous arrangements enabled the

Managers to make a large and interesting accession to the Colony, without violating the principles already referred to.

Early in the present year the Managers consulted with many enlightened friends of Colonization who were members of Congress, then in session, on the exigencies of the cause, and on the adoption of measures for its advancement. Several public meetings in the national Metropolis were, in consequence, held, and an Address to the People of the United States, signed by many distinguished Senators and Representatives from different sections of the Union, inviting aid to the Society, and assigning in brief, but emphatic terms the reasons of the invitation, was extensively circulated. An appeal emanating from sources so high in public confidence, could not fail to produce salutary results. But these were perceptible chiefly in an awakened interest throughout the United States in the objects of the Institution, and a disposition in quarters hitherto unfriendly, to listen to arguments in its behalf. The immediate pecuniary result was confined to the District of Columbia; and though highly honorable to the patriotism and generosity of the contributors, was, of course, inadequate as a measure of relief from existing difficulties. That extensive benefit, in this respect, would have speedily ensued, had competent agents been despatched to the several States, is not doubted. Vigorous and persevering efforts were accordingly made, as there had before been, to obtain

such agents: in every instance the compensation offered was as liberal as the nature of the service and the condition of the Society justified; and in a few cases it was deemed judicious to propose extraordinary inducements, in order to attract to the service of the cause, talents and influence, of which the value had been tested in other situations. These overtures were met generally by hesitation; sometimes by rejection; and yet oftener, after a partial acceptance, they were ultimately declined; an indecision which accumulated embarrassments on the action of the Board. Shortly after the last annual meeting, the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, whose agency in the State of Virginia had been signally advantageous to the cause, felt himself to be constrained by domestic reasons to retire from it. His success and the importance of the field, occasioned peculiar solicitude and proportional difficulty in filling the vacancy. In August last, the Managers were fortunate enough to obtain the services of the Rev. Thomas B. Balch, a gentleman who, to conspicuous personal merit, added a hereditary claim to their confidence, as the son of one of the founders of the Society, and who participated in its direction from its origin to the close of his valuable life. The success of Mr. Balch during the brief interval since his appointment has equalled the sanguine expectations of the Board, and authorizes the hope of important results from his further progress. Among the objects to which it is desirable that he should invite public attention in Virginia, is such a modification of the law of March 4, 1833, appropriating \$18,000 a year, for the colonization of free

people of color, as will extend its advantages to slaves becoming free subsequently to that time. The failure of the application made to the General Assembly at its last session, to make such a change in the law, has been ascribed, on probable grounds, to causes not affecting the principle of the application. There is yet stronger reason for supposing that the rejection of it was not coincident with the will of the people of Virginia. When the Colonization Society of that State held its annual meeting in January last, its correspondence had extended over about 50 of the several counties of the State, and disclosed but a single case of repugnance to the desired modification. From the respect uniformly shown by the enlightened Legislature of Virginia to the will of their constituents and the indications of their favor to the Colonizing plan, it may be inferred that the time is not far distant when that plan will receive efficient aid at their hands. On no portion of the Union can its operation be more auspicious than on that renowned member of the Confederacy to which it owes its birth, and whose most illustrious worthies have been its warm advocates and liberal benefactors. Should the law of 1833 be relieved from its present restriction, the arrears of the fund which it provides would place in immediate activity for colonizing purposes about \$100,000.

It has long been the opinion of the Parent Board, as well as the Managers of the State Society, that Virginia presents a field of agency too extensive and laborious for a single individual. When an additional agent, competent and willing, can be found, the State Society will doubtless concur with the Parent Institution in appointing him, as it has done in the case of Mr. Balch, and in every other measure promotive of the cause. The faithful support which the Virginia Society has afforded to the American Colonization Society uniformly, and often in trying times, deserves the most cordial and respectful acknowledgments.

The strong interest in favor of Colonization, which is manifested in the great and growing State of Ohio, demands an agent in that State, additional to the Rev. Wm. Wallace, to whom the South-western portion of it was assigned in May last. This gentleman accepted his appointment at a subsequent period, and has displayed commendable activity and diligence in the discharge of his duties. The agency of the Rev. Wm. Matchett in Virginia and Delaware, though only occasional, has been attended with agreeable results.

The difficulty already adverted to, which had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of suitable agents, was among the considerations which induced the Board in August last to appoint Judge Samuel Wilkeson, of Buffalo, in New York, General Agent of the Society for the whole Union, with authority, under instructions from the Board, to commission, instruct, or remove such agents as he might deem necessary; to fix the amount and mode of their compensation; to receive and apply to the payment of the debts of the Society, the sums which might be collected by himself, or the agents of his appointment; and to adopt and execute such other measures in aid of the great object of the Society, as he might deem expedient; it being understood

that he should keep the Board regularly and fully informed of his proceedings. Doubts existed as to the competency of the Board to delegate such essential portions of the trust which had been confided to them; but a crisis was believed to have arrived which necessitated and therefore justified measures of unusual strength. Representations of Judge Wilkeson's high character for integrity; of his energy and ability as a man of business, of his extensive acquaintedness throughout the Union, and of his disposition to make extraordinary personal sacrifices in behalf of the cause, determined the Board that if so liberal a confidence could properly be reposed in any individual, a fitter depository of it could no where be found. Judge Wilkeson accepted the appointment, declining any compensation for his services, and promptly proceeded to the execution of his duties. He has obtained several agents. Among these is Mr. Elliott Cresson, heretofore distinguished by his zeal and labors in the cause. This gentleman accepted an appointment to visit Vermont and other Eastern States, and has every where been received with pleasure and respect. The Rev. Moses Chase, of Oneida County, in New York, has also accepted an agency in that State, with the consent of the New York City Colonization Society, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of the packet enterprise. His success has been commensurate with his high character and qualifications. The success of Mr. Cresson's tour demonstrates the practicality of reviving the Colonization spirit even where apathy has long prevailed. Judge Wilkeson has deemed it advisable to postpone the positive engagement of any other agents until after the close of the present meeting of the Society.

Prior to Judge Wilkeson's appointment as General Agent, he had, at one of the Colonization Meetings in Washington City which have been already mentioned, submitted for consideration a collateral plan for aiding the cause. The principal features of it were that a vessel should be purchased to be sold to such free persons of color as would agree to man her with colored seamen, and navigate her as a regular packet between the United States and Liberia; and that payment should be made by the conveyance in her of emigrants from this country to the colonial settlements in Africa. At the meeting referred to, this plan was fully developed by the projector. It was received with general and warm approbation, both as tending to save a considerable portion of the funds heretofore absorbed in passage money at high rates, and as a judicious expedient for elevating the views of the colored man in connexion with a return to the land of his ancestors. This plan has since received signal marks of favor at the north, and has been formally recommended to the public, in an address signed by distinguished christians, philanthropists and business men. Proofs of general approbation, more practically significant, have been afforded in the subscriptions by the New York City Colonization Society, of \$3000 towards purchasing a vessel; by the New Jersey State Colonization Society, \$1000 to the same object; and by individuals of \$400

amounting altogether to \$4,400. On his own private responsibility, generously pledged, Judge Wilkeson has purchased for six thousand dollars, the ship *Saluda*, of 384 tons burden, a fast sailer, in good order, with accommodations for 150 passengers, and well adapted to run as a packet ship to Liberia. He has engaged Capt. William C. Waters, of Salem, Massachusetts, a skilful navigator, as master of the vessel, and a crew consisting of colored men, to convey in her to Liberia such colored emigrants as may desire to go thither; provided that applications for the purchase of the ship shall not be made by the middle of the present month. In conformity with his original design, Judge Wilkeson has publicly offered the vessel for sale, on a credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, if required, to free colored men of respectable character, capable of navigating her, who will remove to, and hail from Liberia; payment to be made in conveying emigrants from this country to Liberia, to be furnished by the American Colonization Society, or the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania. If the purchase be not made in the United States, Capt. Waters will be empowered to sell the vessel to such respectable Colonists in Liberia, as may agree to the terms.

In addition to Mr. Cresson's visit before noticed, Public sentiment in the U. States. to New England, the Secretary of the Society has been recently engaged in promoting the cause in that portion of the Union. The long abandonment of the field, through the want of agents to occupy it, the consequent indifference in the public mind, and the activity of hostile influences were obstacles in his path so formidable, that it was not hoped that he could immediately surmount them. But the Board are gratified to believe that the course which he has adopted will, in due time, lead to results of lasting importance to the cause.

In New York and Pennsylvania the contributions appear by the last report of the affiliated Colonization Societies of those States, to have very far exceeded those of former years. Those Societies have not during the present year, sent any new emigrants to their Colony, but they have accomplished much in this country by enlightening public sentiment, and establishing numerous auxiliary institutions.

In New Jersey, a new impetus has been given to Colonization, by a convention of delegates from different parts of the State, which met at Trenton in July last; established a State Colonization Society; and adopted various measures for promoting the cause, which have already been attended with signal success. The recent success of the cause in New Jersey, may be attributed, in part, to the able and indefatigable labors of Mr. William Halsey, who at considerable personal sacrifice, withdrew from the practice of a lucrative profession, and devoted himself to the service of Colonization.

In Maryland, the only State of the Union which has hitherto made the Colonizing principle part of its permanent policy, legislative aid has enabled the State Society to act with conspicuous vigor and effect during the past year. An expedition was sent in

May, and another in November, consisting of about ninety emigrants, to its Colony at Cape Palmas. The rule which that Institution has prescribed to itself of sending out its emigrants well provided, and not more than could be conveniently received, has proved highly beneficial in its operation, and especially in avoiding the evil of a growth in the Colony too rapid for its strength.

To the favorable condition of public opinion in Virginia and Ohio in regard to Colonization, allusion has been made in a former part of this Report. Similar sentiments, differing in degree, are believed to exist in nearly every State of the Union, and need only intelligent and discreet agents to ripen into active aid and co-operation.

In Alabama, Colonization has been the subject of appeals in its behalf through the press, which have been well received; and even in South Carolina, many zealous friends to it are to be found, some of whom are among her most influential citizens.

In their last Report the Managers noticed the progress made by the Mississippi State Society in establishing a Colony in Africa under the general control of the Parent Society. This Colony is at the mouth of the river Sinoe, about midway between Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas. An annual sum of fourteen thousand dollars has already been subscribed for its benefit; and from the spirit in favor of Colonization which exists in Mississippi, there is no ground for apprehension that the settlement will be permitted to languish. The Louisiana State Society has adopted measures preliminary to the establishment of another settlement.

Though it has been possible to afford but little aid since the last Annual Meeting, to the Colony, the Managers are happy to learn, as well from official communications transmitted by the Colonial authorities, as from what may be regarded as more impartial testimony, that its general condition is satisfactory. The Colonial settlements planted by the American Colonization Society, and still under its jurisdiction, are five in number and contain about four-fifths of the Colonial population on the Western coast of Africa. Of these, Monrovia, at Cape Montserrado, is the principal and the oldest.—It has about 1200 inhabitants, of whom commerce still continues to be the chief occupation; a preference suggested in part by its peculiar inducements, as an eligibly situated seaport, to mercantile pursuits. It has its own shipwrights, and other artisans, two forts, four churches, and two school-houses. A court-house, and a jail are now in the course of being built.

New Georgia is located on Stockton creek, about four miles from Monrovia, with about 300 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans, of the Ebo and Congo tribes. These people, but lately captives in slave vessels, are remarkable for good order, industry, and a desire of improvement. There are two schools in this settlement

Caldwell, eight miles from Monrovia, is situated on St. Paul river, which is here about a mile in width. It has two churches and two schools. The number of inhabitants is estimated to be 600, chiefly farmers.

Millsburg is twelve miles higher up the St. Paul's river, and 20 miles distant from Monrovia. It has two churches. The population is about 500, chiefly agricultural.

Marshall, the last settlement planted by the American Colonization Society, and yet an infant establishment, is situated at the Junk river, near its entrance into the sea. It contains about 150 inhabitants, chiefly recaptured Africans.

Edina, at present under the immediate jurisdiction of the affiliated Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, under a conditional cession made in December, 1836, was founded by the Parent Society, about six years ago. It is situated on the St. John's river; and has about 300 inhabitants, two churches and two schools.

The fondness for mercantile adventure which long predominated at the Colony, injuriously, in the judgment of the Board, to its permanent interests, has of late years yielded to the influences which they have sought to move against it, and to the monitions of experience among the settlers. They are now, there is every reason to believe, convinced that the cultivation of the soil is the great source from which they are to expect substantial prosperity. A progressive attention to agriculture has been observable among them for several years past; the native productions are raised in increased abundance; and industry and skill have been successfully exerted in acclimating foreign seeds, plants, vegetables and trees. The wisdom of this course is remarkably illustrated by the fact that as farming pursuits have become popular, the number of paupers has proportionally decreased. In a despatch from the Lieutenant Governor, under date of the 31st of July last, and the latest from him which has been received, he says: "On the subject of agriculture in the Colony, I am happy to be able to repeat what I have said in former communications. The interest manifested on the subject, is daily increasing, and the prospect brightening. All here feel the necessity of raising first such articles of food as are required for our own wants, and in such quantities as to supply those wants. The greatest and only difficulty is to believe that with the most abundant supply of Afric's produce, the articles to which we were accustomed in America, are not indispensable to our condition." The temporary existence of the difficulty here indicated is natural. But the influence of habit must finally succumb to the influence of circumstances; and in no country is it likely that the change could be effected more rapidly than in Western Africa; for in no country does the soil more promptly reward the toil of the husbandman. "Think," says the Editor of the Liberia Herald, "of the unreasonableness of men complaining of being too poor to *farm it*, or of being unable to make a living by agriculture, when at the same time they possess an unlimited extent of soil, to which all articles necessary to comfort are indigenous, and of many of which it will produce two crops a year." The advance of agriculture at the Colony has been hitherto retarded by the want of working animals. Circumstances heretofore explained have counteracted the efforts of the Board to supply them. These efforts will doubtless be renewed

by their successors. Capt. Waters, of the packet ship *Saluda*, has it in charge to touch at the Cape de Verd Islands, and there procure mules for the Colony.

In order that the Code of Laws which it has long been the purpose of the Managers to furnish the Colony, may possess the indispensable practical advantage of being accommodated, so far as may be possible, to the wants and wishes of the community which it is to govern, the Board heretofore invited an expression in detail, of Colonial opinion on that subject. The Lieutenant Governor in his last despatch, states that with a view to obtain it, he had convened the citizens; and that they appointed a committee of ten persons, with instructions to make the necessary inquiries and examinations, and transmit to the Board such alterations and amendments in the existing laws as the Committee might deem adapted to the present state of Liberia. This communication will of course be received with every disposition on the part of the Managers in office to adopt its suggestions, when consistent, in their judgment, with the true interests of the Colony, and with the great objects of jurisprudence.

Though numerous Colonial enactments have from time to time been made, the prudence of the Council has seldom imposed on the Managers the unpleasant duty of rejecting them. The most important exception of recent occurrence, was that of a law enacted by the Colonial authorities in January last, but not communicated to the Board till August following, concerning the binding of native Africans as apprentices to Colonists. Though persuaded that judicious regulations on this subject might become an instrument of introducing christianity and education among the native tribes, the Managers could not foresee this benefit from the particular law, and were not satisfied, in other respects, with its details. Some evils might, they apprehended, result, and more, they felt certain, would be imagined, as well from what it omitted as from what it contained. Their sanction to it was therefore refused; and the communication of the refusal to the Lieutenant Governor, was accompanied by a draft, carefully prepared, of a general law concerning apprentices, with a special provision in reference to children of natives, which seemed appropriate to the peculiar helplessness of their condition.

Despatches received from the Colony in June last, informed the Board that in April preceding, the Colonial Government had sent Commissioners, under a military escort to Little Bassa, to renew a demand unsuccessfully made eighteen months before, for payment of debts from natives to Colonists, and compensation for public property, alleged to have been forcibly seized. To those objects the country, according to the Colonial statement, had been pledged on the occasion of the former demand, by the chiefs and head men in solemn palaver, and became forfeited by the non-execution of the agreement then made. The renewed demand proving equally fruitless, the commissioners, in pursuance of their instructions,

Acquisition of Little Bassa.

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took possession of the pledged territory in right of the agreement, and in the name of the Society.

The official communication of these transactions and events being too imperfect to enable the Board to decide on the propriety of the proceedings of the Colonial Government, they immediately directed that an ample report should be transmitted to them. The opportunity was used to recall the attention of the Colonists to the principles which must regulate their intercourse with the natives, so long as the Society retains its African jurisdiction. From the justice, liberality and forbearance, which have heretofore characterized that intercourse on the part of the Liberians, the Managers indulge the hope that no deviation from those principles will be perceived in the present case when fully explained and correctly understood.

In regard to the general condition and prospects of the settlements of Liberia, the Managers might adduce the testimony of several gentlemen, who have recently visited the United States after a residence of several months, and in some cases of several years, within their limits, to show that they are such as to demonstrate the wisdom and benevolence of the Society, and leave little for its friends to regret but the deficiency of its means, and the tardiness of its movements. In their general statements of the prosperity and promise of the Colony, Messrs. Skinner, Seys, Matthias, Buchanan, McDowell, Savage, with Messrs. Shaw and Brown (intelligent men of color, and the former a resident of more than fourteen years in Liberia,) concur. A letter of Dr. Goheen, a very respectable and well educated physician attached to the Methodist Mission at Monrovia, dated the 8th of August, 1838, exhibits the most satisfactory evidence of the good character, contentment and improvement of the settlers, as wonderful as it is gratifying to every humane and christian heart. He remarks:—

“It is a source of great pleasure to me to be able to inform you that all the colonies are in a prosperous condition. The vigorous exertions and anxious devotedness which characterize the efforts of the citizens to elevate and establish themselves permanently in the possession of privileges moral and political, almost amount to enthusiasm.

“The people are industrious and persevering in their attempts to gain a comfortable livelihood, temperate and economical in their habits, and appear to be really enjoying life.

“It is a mistaken idea that among the colonists there are contentious and dissatisfied spirits who long “for the flesh-pots of Egypt,” and desire to turn back and enjoy “the proud man’s contumely” in America. No, no; there are here no restless persons, nor any who would give up their possessions in Africa for any station, no matter however elevated, in the country where they cannot have equal rights, but must ever be looked upon as the dark and degraded sons of Ham. Many to whom I have put the question—would you prefer to return to America, and live bondmen as you have been? have replied in substance, No, sir, we would rather remain here, possessed of half the privileges and happiness that we now have, than go back and be reported free men in any of the States.

"I have inquired diligently, and I have yet the first man to find who would leave Liberia for a residence in America on any terms.

"This account you will find fully corroborated by the numerous letters written by the Colonists, and sent to their afflicted brethren throughout the Union. I am aware that it is not credited by some; but if men are not themselves the best judges of their own enjoyments and feelings, and are not to be believed when they thus publicly testify of the blessings and comforts which they possess, I ask, what portion of this community is it that is better qualified to decide?"

Again, observes Dr. Goheen :

"It is utterly impossible for you to form a correct estimate of the amount of good that has resulted from the means thus far expended, unless you were here to observe with your own eyes the changes wrought. The man who was a slave in America is here a free citizen; the plebeian and servant there, the Lord of the soil here; there the degraded child of affliction, here the claimant and occupant of the highest office in the gift of a free people. Here there are Colonists of all professions and trades; governors, divines, lawyers, physicians, and mechanics.— Here are those who possess wealth and live at ease; here the inhabitants enjoy all the comforts and luxuries of a soil the most fertile, well watered, and best timbered, that I have ever seen. And here permit me to ask, why do you Colonization folks, in every address that you make, speak of the burning sands and barren shores of Africa? Because in the vast continent of Africa, the Zahara desert is found. Where is the continent that has no desert? Is there not a great desert within the territory of the United States? England and other European nations get all their shipbuilding and other timber from Africa. The coast from Senegambia, southward, presents an almost impregnable forest, which contains a much greater variety of trees than you have in the States, and also a sufficiency to supply the world for centuries. But to return. There is here every possible inducement to prompt and stimulate the emigrant to action; a rich soil, a great variety of vegetables, and a ready market. The authorities of this town have recently established a market, which overflows with the products of the country. The comforts possessed by the farmers, mechanics, and merchants, far surpass the opinion that you would form of them, unless you could be present, to be received into houses as splendidly furnished and well provided with all the luxuries that are usually found in the possession of citizens of refined and populous towns.

The moral and religious state of society is very good; this is emphatically a church-going community. In this town we have a "Moral Friendship Society," a "Union Sisters of Charity Society," a "Female Benevolent Society," a "Missionary Society," a flourishing "Temperance Society;" and to the above list we have recently added a "Liberia Lyceum." The Lyceum is well attended, and promises to bestow much lasting good upon the citizens.

"From the above facts it is evident that your cause is a good one, and has been blessed and prospered by Heaven's hand; it has found favor in the sight of God and man; it is fraught with considerations the most ennobling; it demands from every well-wisher of the human family his suffrage, and appeals directly for assistance to all Christian believers in the coming millenium."

It is true that two or three individuals who have visited Liberia have made representations of its character and condition of a different and discouraging nature, but neither the sources from which they proceed, nor the circumstances under which they were made, can give them the credit to which the testimony just cited, and that by which it is confirmed, is entitled in the judgment of sober and candid minds. The Managers are convinced that the history of Colonization affords no instance in which the establishment of Colonies in an uncivilized country has been more successful than on the shores of Liberia.

In the month of April last, David Logan, a Colonist, Logan's Case. was killed by a Mandingo, and his property destroyed, under circumstances of singular cruelty. Territory was pledged by the natives for the performance of their agreement to deliver up the murderers, and pay the value of the destroyed property. The Board have instructed the Lieutenant Governor to forward a detailed report of all the facts and circumstances, in any manner, or at any time, connected with this outrage, and to refrain, till further directions, from any attempt to take possession of the mortgaged land. They have also distinctly prohibited the undertaking of any military enterprize, without their express authority, against the natives, except under circumstances which would render the delay of obtaining it incompatible with the public safety.

In their last Annual Report, it was the painful duty of the Managers to notice the continued existence, and in some respects augmented atrocities of the slave trade. Little in relation to it has since been done, which is consolatory Slave Trade. to the friends of humanity. Evidence is stated to exist that slave dealers have resorted to new devices, as ingenious as they are detestable, for evading the international arrangements for suppressing the traffic, which had been adopted by our own Government, and several of the European powers. Of these powers, only one has of late, shown any practical disposition to enforce its professions and to redeem its pledges of hostility to the object of their common denunciation. But it is animating to the hopes of philanthropy that the excepted instance is that of a nation possessing both the moral and physical strength to give significance to her interposition. A trade which the Congress of Vienna had described as having "degraded Europe, desolated Africa, and afflicted humanity," became during the past summer, the theme of solemn council and action in the Parliament of England. The youthful Queen responding to the wishes of that Assenbly, has announced her intention of proposing new treaties for annihilating the slave trade, and the still more important purpose of urging the fulfilment of former treaties on that subject, hitherto neglected or evaded. The promised co-action of one of the Continental States is said to have been purchased at the cost of half a million sterling from the British treasury; and that of another, besides its pecuniary consideration, may have been prompted by deference to a constant and powerful protector. By

these two Governments at least, the late movements of the English Sovereign and Parliament will not, it may be supposed, be unheeded. A faithful and vigorous execution of their treaty engagements would so impair the foundations of the slave trade as materially to diminish the importance of any course which might be adopted by the other powers of Continental Europe. Our own country has borne emphatic testimony to her detestation of the nefarious traffic, by denouncing it under all the forms of law as PIRACY. The critic has smiled at this imputed solecism in language. The philanthropist may weep that the operation of the law has been too often as gentle as its tones are severe. Every friend to humanity, and to the true glory of the American name, must fervently desire that the wisdom of Congress may devise means for giving efficacy to its malediction of the most demoniac pursuit which the spirit of avarice ever prompted fallen man to engage in.

One of the most interesting aspects in which the plan of African Colonization can be regarded, is its repressive influence on the slave trade. Without insinuating any extravagant claim for the Society, the Managers may be permitted to notice the historical fact, that as its operations extended, the trade declined in the vicinity of its settlements, and that the trade has revived as the resources of the Society have diminished. Three years ago, it was the subject of common remark, that wherever the Society acquired territory, the neighboring slave dealer broke up his factory; that, in the language of a pious and intelligent missionary, wherever the Society advanced its foot, the slaver fled before it. Unhappily, from causes for which it is not responsible, this benign influence has of late been less signal. But these causes are temporary, and inspire no distrust of the future. Nor can they affect the degree of credit due to the Society through the fact, that on the very ruins of slave factories, a Christian republic has been erected and now flourishes.

Information has reached the Managers that vessels from the United States habitually supply the slave vessels on the African coast, and even the proprietors of slave depots, with provisions and merchandize. This evil will, it is feared, continue, till the several colonizing associations shall have obtained possession of the whole coast, and have lined it with colonists. The extent of the trade would, it is believed, be diminished, and its horrors be mitigated, if vessels of war belonging to nations united for the avowed purpose of suppressing it, were to cruise regularly on the coast, with authority to seize not only vessels with slaves on board, but all vessels fitted out for the trade, on or near the coast, and ready to receive the unhappy prisoners. A practised eye can, it is said, easily distinguish such vessels. By the establishment of Colonial settlements on the African coast, at a moderate distance from each other, not only would the present slave marts be destroyed, but such settlements would furnish the means of mutual defence against attacks, either from the slave vessels, or from the savage natives, instigated by the more savage slave dealers. Only a few years have passed since such alleged instigation produced an

onslaught on the defenceless colonists at Bassa Cove, and their extermination and flight, before relief from remote settlements could reach them.

Before dismissing this topic, the Managers deem it proper to add that rumors having reached them that one or two of the Colonists had occasionally performed mechanical work and stored goods for merchants alleged to have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the slave trade, a strict and prompt investigation has been ordered. Should the result, contrary to the confident expectation of the Board, disclose any such proceeding, the path of duty, however painful to them, will be plain.

The Managers having failed, since Captain Colonial Governor. Hitchcock declined the office of Colonial Governor, to secure the services of a competent incumbent, the Colony is still under the care of Mr. Anthony D. Williams, the Lieutenant Governor. The Board now renew the expression, heretofore made, of their general satisfaction with the ability, prudence, and economy of his administration.— But being of opinion that the time has not yet arrived when the interests of the Colony would permit them to be permanently under the Government of a Colonist, and that the present arrangement has already continued too long for one of a temporary character, the Managers regard the speedy appointment of a Governor of Liberia to be an object of primary importance. The present meeting of the Society affords an eligible opportunity for the interchange of opinions and suggestions as to filling the vacancy.

The agency notes which were sent out in 1834, in Agency notes. order to aid in providing a currency for the Colony, a part of which it was suspected had been abducted, have since been recovered. The Managers have directed that they should, from time to time, be put into circulation.

In June last, Dr. Ezekiel Skinner, Colonial Colonial Physicians. Physician, returned to the United States in a feeble state of health. The vacancy has not been supplied, as the Society has since sent no emigrants to the Colony, and the three assistant colored physicians, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Chase, and Dr. Prout, stationed in the several towns, were supposed to be adequate to meet the medical wants of the citizens.

At the last Annual Meeting of the Society, certain unsettled and disputed African accounts between it and the Auxiliary Societies. affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, were referred, with the consent of the Delegates from the two Auxiliaries, to three arbitrators for adjustment and decision. The public duties of the arbitrators, as Members of Congress, having prevented them from closing their investigation before the adjournment of that body, the parties agreed to refer the subject to Judge Wilkeson, as sole arbitrator. This gentleman has, it is understood, examined it, and made a decision. This will, it is presumed, remove any obstacle to the execution by the two Auxiliaries, of the compact.

Since the last anniversary, three of the early and faithful friends of the Society have been removed from the world, we trust to enjoy the rewards of fidelity to the great author of all benevolent designs. ISAAC M'KIM, of Maryland, a Vice President of the Society, contributed to sustain its earliest operations, and retained, we doubt not, to the last, a heartfelt interest in its success. To other benevolent institutions he was a benefactor, and his memory will be cherished by all who were acquainted with his worth.

The late DAVID I. BURR of Richmond had been for many years, among the most generous and active friends of the Society, and his death is a great loss to the church and community in which he lived, as well as to Liberia, of which he was an early, active, and generous friend. Benevolence and piety mingle their tears upon his grave, and while he is permitted no longer to labor on earth, he has left to us the power of a bright and winning example.

Of MRS. ANN R. PAGE, of Frederick County, Va., we can say nothing which will represent to those who remember her, that holy and sublime goodness which sought usefulness as it shunned admiration, and was rather seen in the self-sacrificing and watchful discharge of duty and kindness to the poor and unfortunate, than in scenes of public observation. She early regarded the Colonization scheme as designed by Providence for the redemption of the African race, and her confidence in its success was unshaken to the last. Her time, her prayers, her property, and her exertions were unitedly contributed to its support, and nearly thirty human beings who received freedom at her hands, were assisted by her bounty to find a home and an inheritance in Liberia. Two of the sisters of this devout and benevolent lady bequeathed their entire property to this Society; her spirit was the same as theirs, and we doubt not she now shares with them in the everlasting rewards of the Saviour's perfect and immortal kingdom.

In conclusion, the Managers would urge every friend of this Society to feel the importance of this cause of Colonization in all its varied and most interesting relations to our country and to Africa. Great efforts, large resources, are demanded for its complete execution. Let the former be made, the latter contributed without delay. It is a work for the whole nation, worthy of its power and treasure. It is fraught with blessings of unspeakable worth to two races of men and two quarters of the world. Let all patriots, all christians hear the appeal of suffering millions, and come forward with warm hearts and generous hands for their relief.

DR. J. GALES, Treasurer, in Account with the American Colonization Society, CR.

1838. DECEMBER 10.		1838. DECEMBER 10.	
To Balance at last settlement	- - - -	By Cash paid on the following accounts since the last annual meeting:	
Cash received from the following sources, since the last annual meeting:	\$1,150 42	On account of the old debt,	\$10
From Auxiliary Societies,	- - - -	For Supplies for the Colony and for salaries there,	5,539 90
Donations,	- - - -	Arrears for the charter of vessels,	1,175
Collections in Churches, &c.	- - - -	Salaries at home,	3,081 14
Instalments on Gerrit Smith's Plan of Subscription,	1,200	Expenses of agents,	463 44
Life Members,	- - - -	Office rent, fuel, postage, stationary, and other contingencies,	579 93
Legacies,	- - - -	Redemption and Interest of the Society's Stock,	624 98
New York Col. Society,	- - - -	Printing,	468 22
Interest on Mr. Sheldon's subscription for a high school in the colony,	- - - -	Interest, Discount, &c.,	137 17
B. Brand, for freight of Tobacco,	- - - -	Paid the Patriotic Bank on account,	300
From Subscribers to the African Repository,	- - - -	African Repository, paid to J. C. Dunn,	204
From do. to the Liberia Herald,	- - - -	Balance on hand,	\$12,583 78
Balance on hand,	- - - -		164 59
	\$12,748 37		\$12,748 37
	\$164 59		

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account from the 10th Dec. 1837, to the 10th Dec. 1838, have performed the duty assigned them, and having compared the entries, with the respective vouchers, find the same correctly kept, and the balance \$164 59, as stated, to be correct.

P. BRADLEY.
M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The TWENTY SECOND Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on Tuesday, 11th December, 1838, at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the Capitol of the United States, in the presence of a crowded audience.

The President of the Society being absent, CHARLES FENTON MERCER, M. C. a Vice President, presided.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D.D. of Washington.

The following Delegates were announced as having been appointed to represent their respective Societies at this meeting:

From the New York City Colonization Society: Rev. Gardiner Spring, D.D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D.D., David M. Reese, M.D., William L. Stone, Anson G. Phelps.

From the Oneida county, N. Y. Society: Henry A. Foster, M. C.

From the New Jersey State Society: John B. Aycrigg, M. C., J. P. B. Maxwell, M. C., William Halsted, M. C., James F. Randolph, M. C., Charles C. Stratton, M. C.

From the Pennsylvania Society: Rev. George W. Bethune, D.D., Edward Coles, Stephen Colwell, Charles Naylor, M. C., Thomas Buchanan.

From the Young Men's Colonization Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia: Rev. William H. Gilder.

From the Virginia State Colonization Society: Charles F. Mercer, M. C., William C. Rives, M. C., James Garland, M. C., Henry A. Wise, M. C., Abel P. Upshur.

From the Monongalia county, Va. Colonization Society: Waitman T. Willey.

From the Green County, Ohio, Colonization Society: Thomas Corwin, M. C., Samson Mason, M. C., Patrick G. Goode, M. C.

From the Trumbull county, Chio, Colonization Society: John W. Allen, M. C.

From the Washington City Colonization Society: Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Thomas P. Jones, Josiah F. Polk.

The Report of the Board of Managers, read by the Secretary, represented the cause in this country as rising in public estimation; its friends as resolved to impart new vigor and extent to its proceedings; and the communities in Liberia as advancing in knowledge and prosperity, and as already animated with zeal and enterprise for their own improvement, and the elevation of their race.

It is not at present in our power to give even a sketch of the various speeches. It may be said that at no anniversary of the Society has the cause received a nobler impulse.

On motion of Z. C. LEE, of Baltimore, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Managers be accepted, and published in the African Repository, and that fifteen hundred copies be printed in separate pamphlet form.

On motion of Dr. REESE, of New York,

Resolved, That the experience of another year has shown, satisfactorily to this Society, that, as in every great scheme of good to mankind, so in that of African Colonization, designed to confer large and lasting good upon a whole race of men, and upon one quarter of the globe, occasional misfortunes should but inflame the zeal and increase the devotion of its friends, and give new energy to all their exertions.

HENRY A. WISE, M. C., submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the cause of Colonization should be hereafter, as heretofore, (in contrast to the example of abolition, the declared antagonist and enemy of Colonization,) guarded jealously from all union, association, or contact with the party politics of the country; and that such union, association, or contact, in any form, or to any extent, would be pollution to its character and death to its hopes of doing good as a cause of humanity, civilization, philanthropy, and patriotism.

An interesting debate arose on this resolution, in which the mover, the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. SPRING, of New York, and Col. STONE, of New York, participated. It was adopted.

On motion of the Rev. GEORGE G. COOKMAN, of the District of Columbia,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Clergy who have taken up collections on or about the 4th of July; and that they be respectfully invited, with their congregations, to continue to patronize the cause of African Colonization.

On motion of Col. STONE, of New York,

Resolved, That since a union of the Northern, Southern, and Middle States in the colonization of our free colored population is most important to success, and especially so in its influence upon the destiny of the colored race, both in the United States and in Africa, such a union should be cherished by every friend of this Society.

On motion of JAMES GARLAND, M. C., seconded by the Rev. R. R. GURLEY,

Resolved, That while this Society is an object of violent attack from opposite portions of the Union, and by men of the most opposite and hostile sentiments, it is the duty of those who regard it as safe for the Union, benevolent towards our whole colored population, and fraught with blessings inestimable to Africa, to unite their counsels, their devotions, and their prayers, to give to its operations tenfold energy and success.

After continuing in session till half past ten o'clock, the Society, on motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, adjourned, to meet at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the first Presbyterian church.

WEDNESDAY, *December 12*, 1838.

The Society met, in pursuance of adjournment, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the first Presbyterian church.

The President being absent, CHARLES FENTON MERCER, M. C. of Virginia, a Vice President, took the chair.

On motion of the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, the Society proceeded to consider a paper entitled "Outline of a New Constitution for the American Colonization Society," which had, previously to the present meeting, been transmitted to the several Colonization Societies auxiliary to the Parent Institution.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia, another Vice President, and addressed the Society in opposition to the plan. The discussion was continued by D. M. REESE, M. D. of New York, in support of the plan; Mr. MERCER, against it; the Rev. G. SPRING, D.D. of New York, on the general subject of remodelling the Parent Society; Rev. R. R. GURLEY, of the District of Columbia, in explanation of the origin and history of the plan; by the Rev. A. PROUDFIT, D.D. of New York, the Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D. of Philadelphia, and by H. A. FOSTER, M. C. in support of the plan.

On motion of Col. W. L. STONE, of New York, it was

Resolved, That the whole subject of amendments to the Constitution of the Society be, together with the proposed "Outline," &c. referred to a select committee of five, with instructions to report thereon at an adjourned meeting, to be held at 7 o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, the vote was reconsidered, and it was resolved that the committee consist of seven.

On motion of Mr. FENDALL,

Resolved, That the President of this meeting be one of the committee, and that the others be elected *viva voce*.

Mr. JONES, Mr. MERCER, Mr. GURLEY, Dr. SPRING, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. WILKESON, and Mr. COLWELL, were elected to be the committee.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine into the Treasurer's accounts for the past year.

On motion of Mr. SEATON,

Resolved, That the committee on the Treasurer's accounts be further instructed to examine into the proceedings of the Board of Managers.

Dr. REESE, Mr. PHELPS, and Dr. BETHUNE, were appointed the committee.

On motion, the Society adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

WEDNESDAY, 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

FRANCIS S. KEY, a Vice President, took the chair.

Mr. MERCER, from the committee on the subject of amendments to the Constitution, to which committee was also referred the plan entitled "*An outline of a new Constitution for the American Colonization Society*," reported sundry propositions, based on the "OUTLINE," for remodelling the Society, the time allowed to the committee having been too short for the preparation of a regular report, formally arranging these propositions in connexion with the existing constitution of the Society.

The question was taken on these propositions *seriatim*, and they were respectively carried.

The CHAIR then announced the question on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended.

Mr. FENDALL moved that, in order to afford a fuller opportunity for deliberation on so important a subject, and particularly for an exact comparison of the constitution as amended with the old constitution, the amendments adopted be referred back to the committee who reported them, with instructions to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 7 o'clock to-morrow evening, a new constitution, in proper form, on the principles of said amendments.

Dr. REESE opposed the motion; and, not being seconded, it was withdrawn.

The question was then put on the adoption of the whole constitution as amended, and carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Dr. REESE,

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the subject of amending the constitution submit, at an adjourned meeting to be held at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, a fair copy of the new constitution.

On motion of Mr. MERCER,

Resolved, That the new Board of Directors be instructed to transmit to each of the several colonies in Africa a copy of the constitution as amended, with a letter explanatory of the causes which led to its adoption, and of its intended operation on them.

Dr. REESE, from the committee appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts, and the proceedings of the Board of Managers, made the following Report:

Your Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account, and have carefully compared all the receipts with the expenditures, and find the receipts to have been \$12,748 37, including the balance of \$1,150 42 in the Treasury at the commencement of the year; and that the expenditures during the year have been \$12,583 78, leaving a balance in the Treasurer's hands of \$164 59.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the Board to the rapid decline in the receipts of the Society since 1835, which were

Do.	do.	since 1836,	do.	\$51,662
Do.	do.	since 1837,	do.	38,157
Do.	do.	since 1837,	do.	29,117
		And the present year, only		12,748

The debt due from the Society, your Committee find to be about \$50,000, and with the limited receipts during the last year, it has not been in their power to reduce the amount of the debt.

Your Committee deem it but an act of justice to the Board of Managers and the Treasurer, to give their testimony to the accuracy of the records and accounts as well as the faithful performance of their arduous executive duties. But they deem it their duty to suggest the importance of an inquiry into the practicability and expediency of diminishing the expenses at home, in view of the drying up of so many sources of revenue.

D. M. REESE,
A. G. PHELPS,
G. W. BETHUNE, } *Committee.*

Mr. WILKESON stated that the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, with the consent of the delegates from the affiliated Auxiliary Societies of New York and Pennsylvania, to examine into and report on certain unsettled and disputed African accounts existing between the American Colonization Society and the said two affiliated Auxiliary Societies, having been compelled by their public duties, as members of Congress, to separate without concluding their examination, the parties had referred the matters in controversy to his arbitration: that he had carefully examined the same, and had made the award announced in the following Report:—

The subject in controversy between the American Colonization Society and the New York and Pennsylvania Societies having been referred to me for settlement by Resolutions of the Executive Committees of each Society, has been under consideration.

The claims of the American Colonization Society, which I shall denominate the first Party, against the Pennsylvania and New York Colonization Societies, which I shall denominate the second Party, are for moneys claimed to be due on account of an agreement entered into with the parties of the second part, for the payment of thirty per cent. on all moneys collected by them for Colonization purposes in New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, after the first of January, 1835, up to the first of January, 1837, and ten per cent. from and after that time until the present.

And the parties of the second part claim from the parties of the first part pay for certain goods sent out to Africa in the Brig Indiana, intended for the Colony of Bassa Cove, but which Colony, previous to the arrival of said Brig, having been dispersed by hostile natives, the Brig proceeded to Monrovia, the goods were landed and delivered to Hankinson, Governor of the dispersed Colonists, from whose custody the said goods were taken by Dr. Skinner, Governor of Monrovia. And the said Party further claims compensation for certain emigrants landed from the Brig Indiana at Monrovia, and who remained in that Colony.

The testimony to sustain and resist these several claims is wholly documentary, consisting of affidavits and letters, much of it vague and contradictory, establishing nothing so clearly as the loose manner in which the business there was transacted.

The first and most important inquiry presented in this case, relates to the goods taken possession of by Governor Skinner.

The Brig Indiana reached her destined port, but on communicating with the shore, ascertained that the Colony was broken up, and that the citizens had fled for shelter to Monrovia. The vessel was directed to that port, the cargo discharged, and received by Governor Hankinson, who stored the goods with Daily & Russwurm. Governor Hankinson disposed of part of the goods, under circumstances that created doubts of his sanity. Mr. M'Elroy, temporary agent of the second Party, disapproved of his conduct, and proposed that Hankinson should deliver the goods to Doctor M'Dowall. To this proposition Hankinson consented, but subsequently declined. Mr. M'Elroy still persisting in his efforts to take the goods out of the hands of Hankinson, addressed a letter to Governor Skinner, urging him to take the goods from Hankinson. Skinner consented, and with the aid of the Sheriff, the goods were taken and removed to the public store. A part of these goods were used in giving relief to the Colonists of the second Party, and some for the Monrovia Colony, a part were subsequently returned to Governor Buchanan, and a small part is still in store at Monrovia.

The first question to be settled is, did Governor Skinner, by taking possession of the goods in question, under all the circumstances, render himself, or the Socie-

ty, who commissioned him, liable for the whole cargo as per invoice? The testimony of Teage and Johnson warrants the belief that a part of the goods, charged in the invoice, was not delivered, and therefore did not come into the possession of Skinner. It is admitted, by both parties, that Hankinson disposed of a part of the goods, and Teage and Johnson's testimony proves, that after Skinner had dispossessed Hankinson of the goods, he got access to that part not removed, and broke open about twenty boxes, taking goods from each, which never were returned. It is also in testimony, that a part of the cargo consisted of hams, which arrived in a damaged state, and that a quantity of lumber lay exposed to waste, while Hankinson had charge of the cargo. Skinner did not voluntarily take possession of the goods, but was urged to take them by an agent of the second Party. Dr. McDowall united his testimony with that of said agent, M'Elroy, pronouncing Hankinson mentally disqualified for the transaction of business. Under all these circumstances, and however unfortunately Dr. Skinner performed his trust, it is my opinion, that he did not subject the American Colonization Society to the liability of accounting for the goods as claimed by the second Party, but for that part of them only which were applied to the use of the Monrovia Colony, and those at retail prices.

Dr. Skinner testifies that the whole transaction relating to these goods was settled in Monrovia with Governor Buchanan, and the balance due the second Party, to wit, \$297 53 paid by draft. Governor Buchanan positively denies this statement. I deem it unnecessary to attempt to reconcile this contradictory testimony, as, in my opinion, Skinner was the agent of the second Party in relation to the goods in question, and could not render the first Party liable, further than he applied goods, or the avails of them, to their benefit, and his account must be deemed correct, unless it is shown that goods have been applied to the benefit of the first Party, other than set forth in his account rendered. This, I believe, is done by the testimony of Hanson as to one hundred pounds of tobacco, and by Weaver as to one hogshead of tobacco. And the account rendered by Mr. Buchanan, except the one thousand two hundred and fifty-four pounds of tobacco, ought to be allowed, as there is no presumption raised against its correctness.

As to the claims set up by the second Party, for pay for certain emigrants intended for the Bassa Cove Colony, but who were landed at Monrovia, and refused to emigrate to Bassa Cove, although these emigrants might have been advantageous to Monrovia, their stay there was voluntary, and not in consequence of any desire expressed by the first Party. The object of both parties in sending emigrants to Africa being purely benevolent, it is proper to consult the feelings of the emigrants, as far as it can be done with sound policy. This course appears to have been pursued with regard to the Colony of Edina, which had been planted by the first Party, and transferred to the second Party free of charge. I therefore do not believe that the first Party is chargeable on account of the emigrants referred to.

On the most careful examination of all the matters at issue, submitted to me, I am of opinion, that in addition to the sum of \$297 53, for which a draft was given by the first to the second Party, there ought to be charged one hundred pounds of tobacco, taken by the Storekeeper by permission of Dr. Skinner, \$16

One Hhd. Tobacco sold to Weaver, 1640lbs. at 14 cents,	229 60
Account rendered by Mr. Buchanan for sundries,	27 89

\$272 99

The claims of the American Colonization Society for per centage on moneys collected by the New York and Pennsylvania Societies rest on an Agreement in writing, which I presume both parties regard as binding, and sufficiently explicit to guide them in an amicable adjustment of this matter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

November 28, 1838.

S. WILKESON.

Ordered, That the report be entered on the journal of the Society.

On motion of Mr. STONE,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to recommend suitable persons to constitute the Board of Directors and Executive officers under the new organization.

Mr. MERCER, Dr. REESE, Dr. BETHUNE, Mr. GURLEY, and Mr. SEATON, were appointed the committee.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Society met in pursuance of adjournment.

Mr. MERCER took the chair.

Mr. GURLEY, from the committee on the subject of the Constitution, read the Constitution as amended, which is as follows :

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Society shall be called "The American Society for colonizing the Free People of Color of the United States."

2d. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is to promote and execute a plan for colonizing (with their own consent) the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

3d. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of this Society.

4th. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of delegates from the several State Societies, and Societies for the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States. Each Society contributing not less than one thousand dollars annually into the common treasury shall be entitled to two delegates; each Society having under its care a colony shall be entitled to three delegates; and any two or more Societies uniting in the support of a colony, composing at least three hundred souls, to three delegates each. Any individual contributing one thousand dollars to the Society shall be a Director for life.

5th. The Society and the Board of Directors shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. The Board shall have power to organize and administer a General Government for the several colonies in Liberia; to provide a uniform code of laws for such colonies, and manage the general affairs of Colonization throughout the U. States, except within the States which planted colonies. They shall also appoint annually the Executive Committee of five, with such officers as they may deem necessary, who shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee and Board of Directors, but in the latter case shall have a right to speak but not to vote. The said Board of Directors shall designate the salaries of the officers, to adopt such plans as they may deem expedient for the promotion of the Colonization cause. It shall be their duty to provide for the fulfilment of all existing obligations of the American Colonization Society, and nothing in the following article of these amendments shall limit or restrain their power to make such provision by an equitable assessment upon the several Societies.

6th. The expenses of the General Government in Africa shall be borne by the several associated Societies, according to the ratio to be fixed by the Board of Directors.

7th. Every such Society which has under its care a colony, associated under the General Government, shall have the right to appropriate its own funds in the colonization and care of its emigrants.

8th. The Board of Directors shall have the exclusive right to acquire territory in Africa, to negotiate treaties with the native African tribes, and to appropriate the territory and define the limits of the Colonies.

9th. The President and Vice Presidents of the Society, shall be elected annually by the Society.

10th. It shall be the duty of the President (or in his absence the Vice Presidents, according to seniority,) to preside at meetings of the Society, and to call meetings when he thinks necessary.

11th. The Board of Directors and the Executive Committee shall have power to fill up all vacancies occurring in their respective numbers during the year, and to make such by-laws for their government as they may deem necessary: *Provided*, The same are not repugnant to this Constitution.

12th. This Constitution may be modified or altered, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the said Societies, transmitted to each of the Societies three months before the annual meetings of the Board of Directors: *Provided*, Such proposition receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at their next annual meeting.

13th. The Representatives of the Societies present at the annual meeting adopting this Constitution shall have the power to elect Delegates to serve in the Board of Directors until others are appointed by their Societies. The Delegates shall meet immediately after their election, organize, and enter upon their duties as a Board.

14th. All sums paid into the Treasury of the American Colonization Society shall be applied after defraying the expenses of collection of the same, and a ratable portion of the subsisting debts of the Society, to the advancement, use and benefit of the colony of Monrovia; and the agent of the Society, or Governor shall reside therein.

Dr. REESE, from the Recommendatory Committee on the subject of nominations, made a report, which was discussed.

Mr. MERCER left the chair, which was taken by Mr. McKENNAN, of Pennsylvania, and moved to recommit the report; which motion was lost.

Mr. MERCER then moved to amend the report; which motion was also lost.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, and re-elected the present President and Vice Presidents, except Mr. McKIM, of Md., a deceased Vice President.

The following gentlemen were elected additional Vice Presidents, viz.

The Rev. Dr. Laurie the Rev. Dr. Hawley, of the District of Columbia, and the Rev. Wm. Winans, of Mississippi; on motion of Dr. Reese.

The Rev. James Boorman, of New York; on motion of Dr. Proudfit.

Henry A. Foster, M. C. of New York; on motion of Mr. Stone.

Dr. John Ker, of Mississippi, and Robert Campbell, of Georgia; on motion of Mr. Gurley.

Peter D. Vroom, of New Jersey; on motion of Dr. Bethune.

Alexander Reed of Washington County, Penn.; on motion of Mr. McKennan.

James Garland, of Virginia; on motion of Mr. Clarke.

Rev. Thomas Morris, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ohio; on motion of Mr. Gilder.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, under the new organization, then met. Present,

Charles F. Mercer, M. C. from the Virginia Colonization Society.

Dr. Spring, Mr. Phelps. Dr. Proudfit, Mr. Stone, and Dr. Reese, from the New York City Colonization Society.

Dr. Bethune, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society.

Rev. Wm. H. Gilder, from the Young Men's Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Thos. L. McKennan, M. C. from the Colonization Society of Washington county, Pennsylvania.

M. St. Clair Clarke and P. R. Fendall, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

Mr. MERCER of Virginia, was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Directors:

Charles F. Mercer and James Garland, from the Virginia State Society.

Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., Rev. Alexander Proudfit, D. D., and Anson G. Phelps, from the New York City Colonization Society.

George W. Bethune, D. D., Thomas Buchanan, and Stephen Colwell, from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society

Walter Jones and Francis S. Key, from the Washington City Colonization Society.

The Society then adjourned, to meet again on the third Tuesday of January next.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1838.

The Board of Directors met, and elected SAMUEL WILKESON, WM. W. SEATON, M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE, WM. L. STONE, and THOMAS BUCHANAN, as members of the Executive Committee; RALPH R. GURLEY, to be Corresponding Secretary; PHILIP R. FENDALL, to be Recording Secretary; and Jos. GALES, Sen. to be Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the following day, Samuel Wilkeson, was appointed General Agent of the Board.

At a meeting of the Board on the 14th inst., Thomas Buchanan was appointed Governor of the Colonies or settlements in Liberia, which are under the control of the Board of Directors.

A true copy from the minutes :

P. R. FENDALL, *Recording Secretary.*

**List of Officers and Directors, of the American Colonization Society
for the year 1838--9.**

PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1. JOHN C. HERBERT, of Maryland.
2. Gen. JOHN MASON, of Virginia.
3. SAMUEL BAYARD, of New Jersey.
4. Gen. JOHN HARTWELL COCKE, of Virginia.
5. DANIEL WEBSTER, of Massachusetts.
6. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
7. Rev. JEREMIAH DAY, D. D. of Connecticut.
8. RICHARD RUSH, of Pennsylvania.
9. PHILIP E. THOMAS, of Maryland.
10. JOHN COTTON SMITH, of Connecticut.
11. THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN, of New Jersey.
12. LOUIS McLANE, of Delaware.
13. J. H. McCLURE, of Kentucky.
14. Gen. ALEXANDER MACOMB, of the District of Columbia.
15. MOSES ALLEN, of New York.
16. Gen. WALTER JONES, of the District of Columbia.
17. FRANCIS S. KEY, of the District of Columbia.
18. SAMUEL H. SMITH, of the District of Columbia.
19. JOSEPH GALES, Jr. of the District of Columbia.
20. Rt. Rev. WM. MEADE, D. D. Assistant Bishop of Va.
21. ALEXANDER PORTER, of Louisiana.
22. JOHN McDONOGH, of Louisiana.
23. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, of New Jersey.
24. GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, of France.
25. Rev. JAMES O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Epis. Church
26. Gen. STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, of New York.
27. WILLIAM MAXWELL, of Virginia.
28. Rev. WILBUR FISK, D. D. of Connecticut.
29. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, of Ohio.
30. WALTER LOWRIE, of Pennsylvania.
31. JACOB BURNET, of Ohio.
32. JOSHUA DARLING, of New Hampshire.
33. SAMUEL PRENTISS, of Vermont.
34. Dr. STEPHEN DUNCAN, of Mississippi.
35. WILLIAM C. RIVES, of Virginia.
36. WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New York.
37. NICHOLAS BROWN, of Providence, Rhode Island.
38. Rev. JAMES LAURIE, D. D., of D. C.
39. Rev. WILLIAM HAWLEY, of D. C.
40. Rev. WILLIAM WINANS, of Mississippi.
41. Rev. JAMES BOORMAN, of New York.
42. HENRY A. FOSTER, of New York.
43. JOHN KER, M. D., of Mississippi.
44. ROBERT CAMPBELL, of Georgia.
45. PETER D. VROOM, of New Jersey.
46. ALEXANDER REED, of Pennsylvania.
47. JAMES GARLAI, of Virginia.
48. Rev. THOMAS MORRIS, Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, Ohio

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

1. CHARLES FENTON MERCER, of Virginia.
2. JAMES GARLAND, of Virginia.
3. Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D. D., of New York.
4. Rev. ALEXANDER PROUDFIT, D. D., of New York.
5. ANSON G. PHELPS, of New York.
6. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., of Pennsylvania.
7. S. WILKESON.
8. STEPHEN COLWELL, of Pennsylvania.
9. Gen. WALTER JONES, of D. C.
10. FRANCIS S. KEY, of D. C.
11. THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio.
12. SAMSON MASON, of Ohio.
13. JOHN B. AYCRIGG, of New Jersey.
14. WM. HALSTED, of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. SAMUEL WILKESON, General Agent.
2. WILLIAM W. SEATON.
3. MATTHEW ST. CLAIR CLARKE.
4. WILLIAM L. STONE,
5. THOMAS BUCHANAN.
6. Rev. RALPH R. GURLEY, *Corresponding Secretary.*
7. PHILIP R. FENDALL, *Recording Secretary.*
8. JOSEPH GALES, Sen. *Treasurer.*

☞ Communications in relation to Agencies and Emigrants should be directed to S. WILKESON, General Agent of the American Colonization Society, Washington City, D. C.

VOICE FROM AFRICA.

Having observed in a late *Connecticut Observer*, the following paragraph, which is unfairly extracted from the body of a long Editorial article in the *Liberia Herald*, of May last, we take this opportunity of publishing the article at length, that the readers of the *African Repository* may see in what manner the passage originally appeared, and that it contains nothing, when properly understood, calculated to derogate from the prosperity of Liberia; being a call on the friends of Africa in this country for more efficient aid than had recently been received.

From the Connecticut Observer.

"The following paragraph is from the Editorial columns of the *Liberia Herald* received by the last mail:

"The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the Colony is the suppression of the Slave Trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the Colony's history. An exterminating war has raged over an extent of fifty miles around us; nearly all communication with the interior has been cut off; lands have remained untilled; every article of food has advanced 200 per cent. in price; and horror and confusion have raged on every side."

From the Liberia Herald.

What course the friends and patrons of African Colonization will now adopt to sustain their colonies, and to give them the firmness and solidity of well established, thrifty and independent communities, can-

not be at present, with any certainty conjectured, at least by us, at this distance from them. Perhaps they are themselves at a loss in what direction to proceed. Nothing can be done without means, and these means must be money. But where it will come from, and how it is to be raised, may be questions that puzzle the most sagacious. We once felt a delicacy in enunciating certain truths, in respect to the Colony, lest our enemies should wrest them to our injury and discredit. We had been declared by the wise and philosophic, incurably lethargic, and incapable of self-government. It had been most confidently asserted, that those incentives to high and noble doing, that urge the philosopher on in his inquiries—the hero, in his career of victory—the ambitious, in the acquisition of empire—and the literary aspirant to the temple of fame—exert their influence on us in vain; in a word, that we are insusceptible of those finer touches that give a finish to the human character. Lest any reference to the arduous nature of the work before us, or solicitations of assistance, should be regarded as confirmatory of an opinion so humiliating and degrading, we have voluntarily turned our eyes from the difficulties as they would occasionally present themselves to contemplation, and resolutely imposed an unmurmuring silence on our lips, and indulged a vague and indefinite hope, that some auspicious breeze would disperse the scowling cloud that hangs so portentously upon our path. Serious reflection upon the matter, has sometime since convinced us, that the delicacy is inorbid, and abandoning it as foolish, we have now the moral courage thus publicly to confess, that our unaided energies are unequal to the task before us. An arm nerved with more power and guided by more wisdom than we possess, is required to strike a path, and to direct a course, through the physical and political forests, that darken and hedge our way. But we feel it due to ourselves, to observe here, that to redeem our character from the odium thrown upon it; to falsify the self-complacent assertions of those sage theorists upon the African character, who, were it not for the opportunities they have enjoyed, would be as ignorant as those they abuse, we only ask the same measure of aid that would be indispensable to any other race surrounded by similar circumstances. Among the causes which have combined to close the hand of charity against the Colony, are those florid and glowing descriptions that have been given of the pecuniary ability of the people, the docility and tractability of the natives, the fertility of the soil, and the general resources of the country. Visitors feeling a feverish interest in the Colony, and prurient to disseminate news, have visited only the best houses in the Colony, where every nerve has been strained to make a decent exhibition—and feeling no disposition to “dive into the infection of hospitals, and take the gange of disease,” they have assumed what they there saw as the general measure of circumstances, and gone off and reported accordingly.

When individuals who feel but a general and indefinite interest in the Colony, have heard that the natives are throwing away their idols to the moles and bats of the earth, and *en masse* becoming Christians; that the slave trade is withering under the moral breath of the Colony; that the country produces every thing, and *that* every thing grows without labor, and that the colonists have only to pluck the fruits, eat and be happy; they have rejoiced in the success of a scheme, to which they cannot rid themselves of a feeling of indebtedness, but to which the bounties of nature have precluded the necessity of any pecuniary

offering from them. This tampering with a disease, may lull the patient for a while, but its effect will be to suffer the complaint to acquire strength insuperable to all attempts at cure. Where is there a country on earth, more fruitful in resources than America? But where would the colonies, planted on those shores, now be, had they not been sustained by the powerful hand of European patronage? On all the principles of human calculation, they would exist now, only as a historic fact, that an attempt had been made to colonize that country.

The first requisite to the prosperity and advancement of the Colony, is the suppression of the slave trade in our vicinity. This trade has been gradually acquiring strength for the last four years. Its ravages have been more fearful, and the vessels engaged in it more numerous, than at any former period of the Colony's history.* An exterminating war has raged over an extent of fifty miles around us; nearly all communication with the interior has been cut off; lands have remained untilled; every article of food has advanced 200 per cent. in price; and horror and confusion have raged on every side.†

If the Colony had the actual possession, by purchase, from the natives, of all the coast between Tradetown on the southeast, and Cape Mount on the northwest, and Sinoe and Maryland in Liberia, similar territorial extent, which for a small consideration might be easily acquired, they would then possess the right of excluding from their limits all species of trade and communication inimical to their interests. But a bare possession of the country, and promulgation of inhibitory laws, would not keep out the slave trade. The immense lucrativeness of the trade would impel the avaricious on, in quest of the detestable gains. All then that would be wanted, would be a sufficient force, which the Colony possesses, to break up any factories that might be established for the purpose, and a naval protecting armament from abroad, when such exterminating operations should be carried on. This would be making sure work of the business. The natives then would from necessity turn to the cultivation of the soil, and to the pursuits of an honorable commerce. The cost of such a protecting armament would be comparatively small. No large and formidable force would be required. A small armed vessel with the support and countenance it would receive from the regular cruisers stationed on the coast, would effectually protect the commerce of the Colony, and prevent all pernicious intercourse in its territory. For such assistance ample returns might be made in the aggregate trade of the Colony (which would increase with every succeeding year), if poured into the quarter whence the aid shall come.

* Owing, no doubt, to the want of vessels of war on the coast, as cruisers.

† Alluding to a war amongst the natives in the vicinity, which is now at an end.

COLONIZATION.—We learn from the Eastern papers, that Mr. Elliot Cresson, the indefatigable friend and advocate of Colonization, has been lecturing with great acceptance in many of the prominent towns in New England, and has received substantial proofs of the favour with which the people regard the cause he is so zealous in advancing. Colonization has, from the first, been a favorite scheme of benevolence with us; the alleged evils of it we believe to be imaginary—the substantial advantages of it, we know to be real.—*The Presbyterian.*

REV. R. R. GURLEY'S VISIT TO THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rev. R. R. Gurley, the talented Secretary of the American Colonization Society, lately left Washington on a visit to the Western and Southwestern States, in order to advocate and raise funds for the Colonization cause. He reached Wheeling some days ago, and held a meeting there, the following proceedings of which are copied from the Wheeling Times :

A meeting of the Wheeling Colonization Society and of the citizens of this place generally, was held on Monday evening the 14th inst., at the Methodist Church.

John McLure, Esq. was called to the Chair, and William Peterson appointed Secretary. After prayer by the Rev. Mr. Deurell, a most able and interesting address was delivered by the Rev. R. R. Gurley, Secretary of the American Colonization Society, explaining the objects proposed to be accomplished by that Society, the rise, progress, and present condition of the Colonies established on the coast of Africa, and vindicating the principles and motives of the friends of Colonization.

On motion of Z. Jacobs, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

1. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the cause of African Colonization, whether viewed in its relations to our country or to Africa, is entitled to the immediate, generous, and persevering support of every patriot and Christian.

2. *Resolved*, That this cause especially commends itself to our regard, as adapted to unite the wise and benevolent, from every State and section in this Union, in a safe and practicable scheme of good, for the improvement and elevation of the colored race.

3. *Resolved*, That the recent public manifestation of interest in this cause, and especially the remarkable progress and prosperity of the settlements in Liberia, should animate the hearts of its friends, and prompt them to vigorous efforts and more generous contributions.

4. *Resolved*, That the project first suggested by Judge Wilkeson, of securing funds to purchase a ship and sell the same to such colonists of Liberia as will engage to run her, manned by colored men, as a regular packet between this country and the Colony, and to pay for her, by conveying emigrants from time to time to Liberia, is highly approved by this meeting, and recommended to the patronage of our fellow citizens.

5. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting, the act of the General Assembly, passed 4th March, 1833, called "An act making appropriations for the removal of persons of color," ought to be so amended as to extend the benefit of said act to the removal of free persons of color, without regard to the time of their emancipation; and also so as to permit the direct application of the money to the purpose in the act mentioned, without regard to counties or the residence of the persons to be removed; and that we fully concur in the views and wishes of the Parent Society at Richmond on that subject.

JOHN McLURE, *President*.

WM. PETERSON, *Secretary*.

To promote the object of the last of the above resolutions the following memorial was circulated in Wheeling for signers. The friends of the cause throughout the State, it is hoped, will also unite in memorializing the Legislature on the subject.

To the General Assembly of Virginia :

The memorial of the undersigned, citizens of Ohio County, respectfully represents, that they have observed with deep interest the efforts of the Colonization Societies throughout this country, to assist such free persons of color in the United States as might desire to emigrate, in establishing themselves in freedom and prosperity in Africa. Your memorialists believe that this plan of African Colonization is adapted not only to confer the most important benefits upon the emigrants, but

upon Africa herself, and upon our own State; and that should it be but partially executed, great good will be accomplished.

The remarkable success which has already attended the very limited means at the disposal of these Societies, has, in the opinion of your memorialists, demonstrated the entire practicality of their plans. But your memorialists would respectfully represent to your honorable body, that an object of such magnitude and of such important results, should not be left to depend entirely for support on the resources of private charity.

Your memorialists perceive, by an act passed March 4th, 1833, entitled "An act making appropriations for the removal of free persons of color," that this subject has heretofore received the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. But they regret to learn that the restrictions thrown around the annual appropriations by certain provisions of that act, particularly that requiring that the fund should be distributed among the several counties of the State in proportion to the respective amounts of revenue contributed by them to the State treasury; and that confining the benefits of the act to persons of color, free at the time of its passage, have rendered it well nigh ineffectual for the humane and patriotic purpose for which it was intended.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray your honorable body so to amend or modify the above mentioned act, in accordance with the dictates of your wisdom and good judgment, as to render its provisions conducive and efficient to the noble, patriotic and philanthropic purpose for which it was designed.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA.

The eighth anniversary of this Institution was held in the Capitol, at Richmond, on Tuesday evening, January 22, 1839.

The Hall of the House of Delegates was crowded to overflowing at an early hour, so that many persons could not make their way into the room.

The Hon. John Tyler, President of the Society, took the Chair, and on motion, J. C. Crane was appointed Secretary.

The Annual Report was then read by the Rev. T. B. Balch, Agent of the Society; and was, together with the Treasurer's Report, on motion of Sidney S. Baxter, Esq. accepted and ordered to be published under the direction of the managers.

Wm. Smith, Esq. of Culpeper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the present encouraging and prosperous condition of Liberia, is a matter of just congratulation to all the friends of this great and philanthropic cause.

B. H. Smith, Esq. of Kanawha, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the experience of the past year has rendered more firm the conviction heretofore so often expressed, that the Colonization scheme is worthy of the regards and the efforts of the Patriot, the Philanthropist, and the Christian.

J. T. Anderson, Esq. of Bottetourt, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That while much has been done, and much more will be accomplished by voluntary contributions, through the channels of private benevolence, the magnitude and importance of our object, entitle it to the liberal patronage of the Legislature of this State.

Thomas W. Gilmer, Esq. Speaker of the House of Delegates, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the mild and redeeming spirit of Colonization is opposed to, and presents a striking contrast with, the wild fanaticism of those who, by the desecration of the name of philanthropy, would subvert our laws, and sacrifice our happy institutions on the altar of delusion.

These resolutions were sustained by the gentlemen offering them, by eloquent and impressive addresses, worthy of the "Old Dominion." The auditory responded to the sentiments expressed, by frequent bursts of applause, indicating a deep interest in the object.

The Rev. Mr. Balch, Agent, made an appeal to the liberality of the meeting on behalf of the exhausted treasury. It is hoped the influence of this appeal will be exhibited in a generous contribution of funds.

On motion the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year :

Hon. JOHN TYLER, *President*.

Vice Presidents.—His Excellency Gov. CAMPBELL, Hon. CHARLES F. MERCER, WILLIAM MAXWELL, JAMES M. GARNET, A. P. UPSHUR, Hon. WILLIAM C. RIVES, JOHN H. COCKE, JAMES McDOWELL, EDWARD COLSTON, JOHN F. MAY, LEWIS SUMMERS, Dr. THOMAS MASSIE, SIDNEY S. BAXTER, and Hon. HENRY A. WISE.

JOSEPH MAYO, *Corresponding Secretary*. FLEMING JAMES, *Recording Secretary*. BENJAMIN BRAND, *Treasurer*.

Managers.—N. MILLS, H. W. MONCURE, Dr. F. H. DEANE, JAMES E. HEATH, GUSTAVUS A. MYERS, JAMES C. CRANE, JOHN H. EUSTACE, WM. H. MACFARLAND, HALL NEILSON, and P. R. GRATTAN.

The President then addressed the meeting in answer to a general call from all parts of the House, and then the meeting adjourned.

JAMES C. CRANE, *Secretary*.

JOHN TYLER, *President*.

The address of the President was characteristic for its fervid and flowing eloquence; and his allusions to the memory of two of Virginia's distinguished sons, as patrons and devoted friends of Colonization—Madison and Marshall—as well as his strongly felt and expressed interest in the cause, were most happy, and excited deep emotion.

[*Richmond Whig*.

THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held a meeting at the Masonic Temple, on Tuesday evening, 22d inst., which, notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the night and the holding of an interesting railroad meeting at the same hour, was well attended. The venerable Bishop Griswold presided, and Mr. Geo. Homer officiated as Secretary. Mr. Cresson addressed the meeting, and commanded the undivided attention of the audience for an hour and a half. His defence of Colonization was eloquent and convincing, and his hits at the Anti-Slavery ultraists of the country were just and well applied.—*Boston Tran.*

Colonization Cause in New Jersey.—On the 29th ult. a Society was organized at Newton, Sussex county, auxiliary to the New Jersey Col. Society, and \$186 pledged for the purchase of a ship.

A Society has also just been formed in Elizabethtown, auxiliary to the State Society, and the following Officers appointed :

William Chetwood, *President*; S. P. Britten, *Vice-President*; Edward Sanderson, *Secretary*; Elias Winans, *Treasurer*; Dr. Charles Davis, John J. Bryant, Keen Pudden, F. B. Chetwood, and William Day, *Managers*.

The Ship Saluda, to be navigated by colored men, and employed by the Colonization Society in the transportation of emigrants to Africa, lately purchased, is expected to sail in a few days. This vessel will be commanded, during the first voyage, by Captain Waters, a white man of high respectability, an experienced mariner from Salem, Massachusetts. Thomas Buchanan, whose services on a former occasion, were so eminently successful in regulating the affairs of the Colony at Bassa Cove, has recently been appointed Governor General of the Colonies planted by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries; and will embark in this ship at New York, with a few emigrants, and call at Norfolk, Virginia, for others.





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